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## POETRY.

### Seventy-Six.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

What heroes from the woodland sprung  
When, through the fresh awakened land,  
The thrilling cry of freedom rung,  
And to the work of warfare strung,  
The yeoman's iron hand!

Hills rung the cry to hills around,  
And ocean mart replied to mart,  
And streams, whose springs were yet unfound,  
Pealed far away the starting sound  
In the deep forest's heart.

Then marched the brave from rocky steep,  
From mountain river swift and cold,  
The borders of the stormy deep,  
The vales where gathered waters sleep,  
Sent up the strong and bold.

As if the very earth again  
Grow quick with God's creating breath,  
And, from the sods of grove and glen,  
Rose ranks of iron-hearted men  
To battle to the death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,  
The fair fond bride of yesterday,  
And aged sire and matron gray  
Saw the loved warriors haste away,  
And deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,  
Already blood on Concord's plain  
Along the springing grass had run,  
And blood had flowed at Lexington,  
Like brooks of April rain.

The death-stain on the vernal sward  
Hallowed to freedom all the shore;  
In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—  
The footstep of a foreign lord  
Profaned the soil no more.

## ORIGINAL.

### ADDRESS.

Delivered before the "Oxford Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education," in Livermore, January 20th, 1842, by T. LUDDEN, Esq.

In preparing a short address for this occasion, many topics have presented themselves as proper for discussion, which can be but slightly noticed, and many have been entirely neglected, fearing that in grasping too much we might impose burdens that would paralyze subsequent effort.

The wisdom and foresight of our fathers is admirably presented in the early provision for the support of common schools, while our more immediate ancestors have added to and increased those means, leaving to us to devise the best in our power to avail ourselves and our children of the rich provision.

While we cherish the motto "that union is strength" we must feel that great benefit will arise from a Teachers' Association; and when we remember the task and responsibility of Teachers, will any be so vain, so confident, so reckless as to dare undertake the work alone? The Teacher occupies a place of vast responsibility, while the young mind opens before him and seeks food as the natural means of sustenance and growth.

And while we remember the strong tendency to folly and vice, which early exhibits itself in the young and tender hearts, shall we not be cautious, lest being unskilled we administer the fatal poison on our own selves? Do we not need practice in these matters, and the advice and admonitions of practical men? The Medical man must practice. He may possess himself of all the knowledge of the books, all the precepts of Galen and Esculapius, yet he must follow his master to the sick bed, watch the changing symptom of his suffering patient—the effect of his most cautious prescription—and prove by practical illustration the result of all his laborious investigations. His eagle eye too, must seize on surrounding objects and bring them all to his aid; even the shells under the sufferer's couch and the saddle and bridle suspended over his pillow.

The man of Legal attainment must have practice, for which all the legal lore of England never can be a substitute. Littleton, Coke, Blackstone, and the long catalogue, comprising mountains of books, whose authors have graced the benches of the English Judiciary, and who have been the wonder and admiration of succeeding ages, may all find place in the storehouse of memory, from which the fertile imagination may be able to draw at every turn of thought; and yet the possessor, for the want of common, every day's practice, be unable to follow his cause from its entry to final judgment. He must be skilled in all the formula of Courts before he can command or deserve the respect of his clients.

The Divine, too, must study time, place, and circumstances. He must know where to feed with milk, and where with strong meat; and if he suffers his words to range "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," he must know when and where.

Indeed, we often see men who are very giants in Literature, yet possessing but a very small share of common sense.

And do not Teachers of youth need to be well informed in the practical part of their duties, when they are fitting minds for all these occupations? When to them are committed the objects of the father's care, the mother's pride, the fate of the next and generations to come—the hope of the world!

It is of the greatest importance to the well being of our children in all future time, that they be properly educated. The character they will sustain in after life depends largely on early associations. Their infant opening minds need support, and, like the tender vine, seize upon the nearest object for assistance. Shall we not then afford them such assistance and direction as will place within their reach the means, at least, of becoming honest, industrious, frugal, chaste, virtuous, and happy? And how can all this be accomplished in any other manner than by preparing Teachers for the work before them? And how can Teachers prepare themselves better than by forming a permanent Association, in which they can discuss every important subject connected with Education? The advantages of such meetings would be found in bringing to our aid combined talent and energy—in being more fully informed of our wants and defects, and in the speedy correction that would follow. Permanent associations for desirable objects give them tangibility; give moral force, energy, and power—

# Oxford Democrat

No. 44, Vol. 1, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, March 8, 1842.

Old Series, No. 3, Vol. 9.

form a nucleus around which their friends and votaries may rally and thus bring together otherwise solitary, isolated, and consequently feeble, effort to bear upon a single point.

Experience prompts me to say that our common schools are not what they should be—not what they might be. Of the 500,000 inhabitants of the State of Maine, 3260 over 20 years of age cannot read or write. Yet the amount paid for the support of common schools is more than \$300,000, annually; which maintains a school in each of the 3673 districts, on an average, 17 weeks and 3 days each year; so that ever scholar between the years of 4 and 21, has the opportunity of attending school 6 years, 3 months, 1 week and 3 days—time sufficient to acquire a thorough, an accomplished, Education. And yet, how is it that so many are unable to perform the common business of life? There is certainly a great deficiency somewhere—something radically wrong. Say ye, "There is something rotten in Denmark." There is something rotten in America: something wrong in Maine, and it lies at the very foundation of our Liberties—the Education of our children. And shall I not now be justified in saying that many of our primary schools are nurseries of vice, and cast a withering influence over society. Such must be the fact on general principles, or we should be able to give a better account of the large amount of money and time spent to no purpose. How else is it that every district and family does not afford its Orator and Statesman, and unfold the giant intellect of its young minds.

Is it not true that many of our Teachers fail in their first effort, and thus losing confidence in themselves and the respect of the public, abandon a profession for which maturity might eminently qualify them? But it is not so much my design to point out the causes of this failure, as to show that there is one, and that a remedy exists and should be applied.

The art of teaching can never be used by all with the same happy results, but, while nature has seen fit to afford a variety of talent in different individuals, she has endowed us with faculties, in the application of which a greater degree of equality can be obtained than many are willing to allow. And in no way can this object be accomplished better than by associating ourselves together, where the presumption and vanities of youth may be modified by the experience and wisdom of years. To this object we invite the attention of Teachers, parents, S. S. Committees, and all who are interested in, or are the friends of, Education.

It has long been desirable that the S. S. Committees of the several towns should observe more system—should better understand the wants and necessities of the several school districts, and act with more concert and efficiency.

Permit me respectfully to invite your cooperation, and ask how these objects can better be accomplished, while you remember that the Laws of our State have imposed on you a solemn obligation to yourselves, your children, your country, and your God.

It cannot well be said that Committees are under less obligation and responsibility than Teachers, when the qualifications of those Teachers and the supervision of all their schools are their peculiar province. The wisdom of the Legislature in imposing upon towns the election of S. S. Committees, and in directing the performance of their duties, is not so questionable, as that Committees are either poorly qualified for, or do not perform, the intended service. And the burlesque that has been played off upon S. S. Committees, in the designated election of ignorant men for that office, is to be imputed more to the neglect of duty in those officers than to the want of wisdom in the Legislature who created the office, or any failure in public opinion to support the judicious enactment.

I am positive in the assertion, that there are Towns in this County, in which the standard of Education has been raised by the sole exertion of the S. S. Committee; and in some of these Towns a portion of that Committee have held the office for the last ten consecutive years.

And I am equally sure that there are many Towns where Education has been neglected,—means, in time and money, have been wanted, and the whole common school system has been brought into disrepute, for the want of active, energetic, faithful School Committees.

There is a lack of moral courage, of frankness, and independence, lest perhaps in the misconstruction of their best intentions, some dotage parent may feel wronged in an unsuccessful attempt to ruin the future prospects of their son or daughter by overrating the child's acquisitions at an early age.

School Agents, too, may have erred in the mistaken notion, that a cheap teacher must be employed, because they have but little money to spend; and here commit the fatal mistake that economy consists in the smallness of the compensation in a given time, rather than in the amount of benefit to the head or heart of their children. One proof of the fallacy of this reasoning is found in the fact that in the districts, where such a course has been pursued, they never realize a first cost, even there being always a discount abroad.

There is another error into which S. S. Committees, Agents, and parents may have fallen, that it is no matter if the Teachers are not very well qualified—they know enough to teach our children, and (in connection with the last point mentioned) if we can obtain them cheaper, we shall do quite as well; and this course is pursued year after year, without the thought even to charge the fault to their own folly, rather than the ignorance of their children. Parents should never entertain the idea, Agents should never act in accordance with it, S. S. Committees should never allow a Teacher to proceed in a School

because he was so egregiously ignorant as to think he was qualified to instruct, for the reason that he knew a little more than some other ignoramus. The case should be reversed, and the most active and efficient Teachers employed in the dull schools, and the events of a few years would show the happy results.

But it is not my purpose here to point out the deficiencies, so much as to show that there are those existing which require correcting, and that a remedy to a great extent may be found in the means proposed. Neither do I intend to discourage young Teachers, and drive them from the field. My object is the reverse; by devising means for maturing the judgment and preparing them to combat successfully the ignorance and superstition of parents and guardians, the follies and vices of youth, and to compete with those who have gone before them in the field of science. I have said that many fail in their first effort, but I have not said they failed because they were young; and I now say the reason may be found often in the want of judgment, decision and promptness in action, in a lack of the essential knowledge of mankind, than in the want of a correct understanding of their books. Here, then, is a fault beyond the reach of individual Agents and Committees; but it is not a fault beyond the reach of the combined skill and experience of associated intellect,—neither is it a fault to which all young Teachers are obnoxious, but to which most are liable.

Our Laws have thrown their protection over the want of scientific qualifications, in form at least; but to this they have not extended their fostering care. I am aware that School Committees, in their visitatorial capacity, have jurisdiction of some part of these matters, but here again is a fault in their rarely exercising them, as they seldom dare to attack the paper fortifications of well qualified—in reading and writing—good moral character, &c. Our Laws having thus jealously guarded the community from imposition from any defect in literary qualifications, provided they are faithfully executed, let us endeavor to remedy, in some degree, the less important deficiencies of which we have just spoken. And they are not less important, when we remember that with due care and faithfulness on the part of our Committees and Agents, a failure would seldom occur from any other source.

Be ours the business then to correct the judgment, inform the understanding, to incite to promptness and energy of action, to study the important principles of Government as applied to common schools. Indeed, nearly all of the difficulties, of which we have just spoken, resolve themselves into this simple fact, that there are more total failures from the lack of good management, than from the want of good education. I say management, for the word suits my ideas best. Tyranny is not among my favorites.

A school may be governed well and not managed well, but if it is managed well, good government will follow. It may be governed well so far as obedience to rules and regulations is concerned, and yet lack that kind of management that is necessary to unite all in one common brotherhood, to secure the comfort and convenience of all concerned, and produce the greatest amount of good with the least exertion.

Unless the comfort and convenience of scholars are studied and carried out in the internal arrangement of the school, very little benefit will be likely to result from the most labored exertions, although the iron rod may be awayed with a mighty hand. But this art cannot be taught from paper. The most labored disquisition would be inadequate to convey the desired information. But allow me to say that success or failure depends largely on the events of the first week, nay, even of the first day. In the mistaken notion of a few days indulgence, may be found the secret, that government lost, is seldom regained. He that would govern well, must hold the rein with a steady hand, remembering that the eye of the master properly directed is worth more than a thousand rods. The grand secret of good management, is the prevention rather than the punishment of disobedience, and this is true in every community with regard to all misdemeanors and crimes. The prevention of crime saves him who would have perpetrated it, from infamy, disgrace and ruin, while punishment exposes to scorn and contempt. The enactment of preventive laws are far more judicious than that of those highly penal. The eye of the master, constantly and properly directed, will save days of flagellation and secure months of pleasure and happiness.—Are there not many young teachers, eminently qualified in point of Literature, yet, wanting in many things necessary to insure success? If so, we have seen that books cannot supply the defect, and experience is too tardy for present purposes. Are there not then those who after obtaining the deserved approbation of teachers and S. S. Committees, have wondered why success did not attend their exertions?

Be assured, my friends, there is much besides the wisdom of the Books to be learned before we are qualified to teach the young idea how to shoot, before we are prepared to become proper guardians of minds destined to rule the affairs of State—that may govern empires, and sway the world,—that will live on when the last cycle of concluding time shall forever close the memory of human greatness.

How important then that the earliest budding of infant mind should be properly nourished and guarded, while in pristine purity and innocence it is putting out, here there, a thousand tendrils, to the mercy of the nearest breeze, by which it may be brought in contact with whatever object is nearest at hand, and from which it may, nay, most probably will, take direction for time and eternity.

Then it is that things of vast moment attach themselves to early education, which we have said forms the palladium of our hopes, the foundation of our liberties.

And how is it that we are willing to trust these hopes, our most valued treasures, to the direction of unskilful hands? How is it that minds susceptible of the first impressions, and capable of grasping the universe, swaying the empire of thought with a nod, and giving tone to the whole moral world, founder in the sea of knowledge, and naught but the fragments are found on the shore? Defects of early education produce these and worse results, which no one that has not suffered the long catalogue of woes, can accurately portray.

Presuming that nothing need be said to this enlightened audience of the importance of education in general, we have confined ourselves to that of early education, and to some of the results from a neglected or defective one.

And now to whom are these defects chargeable? Happy and honored that Teacher who can say "I am not guilty. I have exerted all my energy, my best powers of body and mind, devoted every particle of my time and talent to the service of my pupils, and those exertions and that service have been commensurate with the great objects of Education."

There is a great anxiety manifested in our community for mental culture, to the almost total neglect of physical Education.

Education is most encouraged or carried into operation in its most comprehensive sense.

Teaching, merely, is not Education. Education, "Training up a child in the way he should go," consists in cultivating, strengthening, and improving all the powers and faculties, mental, moral, and physical, with which God has endowed us. Exercising one set of faculties and neglecting another, cultivating the intellect and neglecting the morals, or not bringing into exercise the physical powers, is a partial Education, and is not calculated to improve the whole man.

By constant exercise one limb will become very muscular, while the other suffered to remain, will be rendered almost useless. To produce a result approaching to perfection, body and mind, the moral faculties and the finer feelings of the heart should be cultivated in harmony, and neither of them at the expense of the other.

This alone is Education. Nothing short of this ought to be called Education, or is deserving the name. Are Teachers thus qualified to discharge their duty. If not, and something more is necessary than a knowledge of the books, and the general teaching growing out of that knowledge, then it is that something remains to be done. What that something is, and how it shall be applied to our wants, we have this day met to decide.

If it is true that ample provision is made for the thorough education of our children, and that the object is not accomplished, we ought certainly to inquire in regard to the failure. If it should be true that those means are misapplied, then certainly it is incumbent upon us that we should devise a remedy—and if it should be true that parents, committees, or teachers are in fault, then it is that we, who are parents, committees, or teachers should take the matter home and endeavor to apply the corrective. But I have done. If these few remarks which have been thrown together amid the business of an active profession, should awaken feeling and guide the thought on the important subject of Education, I am amply rewarded.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### "ONLY A MECHANIC."

Two young ladies, who moved in the upper circles, though one assumes a higher range than the other has yet aspired to, met not long since at a ball. The most lofty of the two misses took no pains to conceal from the other her idea of her superiority, and the other had no idea of submitting to be subdued by one whose origin she well knew was no better than her own.

Very coolly, though with that concentrated bitterness that a woman of the world knows so well how to sugar over with smiles of winning sweetness the indignant lady walked up to the haughtily one.

"Good evening, Miss Mason," said Miss Taylor, very prettily. Miss Mason courtesied so formally. "I have been thinking, my dear Miss Maron, that we ought to exchange names," said Miss Taylor so smilingly.

"Why so, pray?"

"Why, my name is Taylor, and my father was a mason; while your name is Mason, and your father was a tailor."

Miss Mason said nothing, but took the first opportunity of treading on Miss Taylor's toe, and she gave two parties directly afterwards on purpose to not invite her.—N. Y. Aurora.

RUNNING IT DOWN.—"I don't see as any thing is the matter with this plumb-pudding," said a fellow at a Thanksgiving dinner. "Well who said there was?" growled out his neighbor.—"Why," said the first "I concluded there was, you all seemed to be running it down."

FILLING UP THE SEA.—A ship having sprung a leak, an Irish sailor was employed at the pump, but first looked over the rail to see how high the water was on the side of the vessel. After pumping an hour, he again took a peep over the side, and finding the vessel was four inches deeper, than when he began, he exclaimed, "arrah now, Captain dear; I shall soon pump the sea full at this rate, for I have raised it four inches already."

From the Alexandria Index.

## A NOVEL SEA FIGHT.

"Where swam the huge Leviathan,  
The monarch of the sea."

A gentleman of Arkansas lately placed in our hands the substance of the following graphic sketch from the pen of a young sea voyager, of his acquaintance, which we gladly lay before our readers. We trust the worthy voyager will give the whole of his journal to the public.

"OCTOBER, 1841.

"On the fifth day out, from Halifax, at twelve o'clock, our attention was called by the Captain to what appeared to be a whirlwind, apparently about one mile to leeward, but which the Captain assured us was over three miles distant. As our ship neared the spot, we discovered the agitation of the water was produced, not by winds or currents, but by a contest between a thrasher and a sword-fish on one side, and a tremendous whale on the other. Of all the battles ever witnessed by me—and I have seen some fighting in my day, having been engaged, during the late war with England, at Bladensburg, and at the White House below Alexandria—this was the most terrific.—The surface of the ocean, for a mile at least around, was crimson. In the centre of this lake of blood lay the whale. The thrasher now threw his body out of a straight line, curving the head and tail inwards, thereby bringing his most powerful muscle in the best position for effective use; he then leaped into the air from forty to fifty feet, and dropped upon the whale's back with tremendous force, giving his saline majesty such a shock as to confuse and perplex him. While the whale was in this quandary, the sword-fish made at him with much violence, and gave him a dreadful stab in the side. The whale, now in great agony, bleeding copiously, leaped, with a mighty effort, from fifty to sixty feet into the air, and descended with a crash resembling the loudest thunder, shanking old Ocean to her centre. The thrasher then gave the mighty victim another thump, taking care to select the most vulnerable place for the point of descent, and then the sword-fish sheathed his weapon in the victim's side again. Another bound—streaming with blood—and the whale lay motionless upon the water. At length the sword-fish touched a vital part, and for several minutes, the whale continued to leap from the ocean into the air, snorting and spouting water to an immense height, while streams of blood poured from his black body like lava from a volcano, wrapped in night. At length, overpowered by wounds, and exhausted by loss of blood, he gave one mighty roar, the most awful the human mind can conceive of, and floated lifeless upon the sea.

"After the show of resistance on the part of the whale had ceased, to my astonishment the two victorious combats took themselves off to a respectful distance, and they seemed to be as intensely anxious about their prize as any human being would be about a valuable treasure not perfectly secure, watching the slightest movement or indication of remaining life on the part of the victim. At last, the sword-fish, whose additional duty it seemed to be to see that the monster was fairly done for, made a circuit of the body, and, stopping at the tail, penetrated it first at its junction with the flukes—a part considered vital by naturalists and phrenologists, on account of its being the termination of the brain of the animal—thereby placing the power of further resistance out of the question, and rendering his own safety certain.

"The whale being now dead, curiosity prompted me to see what disposition the victors would make of him; so I remained watching their movements. At length I discovered the sword-fish pass from his position at the tail, and move in the direction of the head. When about ten feet from the place where the head joins the body, (as near as I could judge,) he thrust his sword into the side of the whale, and ripped him longitudinally a length of from fifteen to twenty feet; then withdrawing the sword, he inserted it about one yard higher up, and retracted his course longitudinally, to the water line, or the level of this first gash. He then cut cross-wise at each end, through into the body, and dislodged the piece by pushing it inwards. The thrasher, who all this time seemed an uninterested spectator of what was going on, and of whom I began to form rather a bad opinion, discovering what had been done, rushed up, and began to help himself to the spongy flesh. The sword-fish selected his favorite morsel, the heart, and cutting it in halves with his sword, devoured it in a twinkling. Having both satisfied their hunger, as I supposed, the sword-fish plunged his snout back of the fore fin of the monster while the thrasher took up his position at the dividing line of the flukes, and seized the point between his ponderous jaws. So they took up their line of march with him, and we left them and went on our lonely way, while a thunder-storm to the westward fired minute-guns over the dead monarch of the sea."

"The thrasher and sword-fish never attack the whale unless in company; but when they sail together, we be unto the Sea King that lifts his mountain form above the waves in their track! We have only to add, that this is no "fish story," in the common acceptance of the term.

ELS AND PRINTERS.—Eels have been skinned ever since Noah came out of the ark, and printers have been cheated out of their just dues ever since the Orientals printed on blocks of wood; yet neither do the eels get used to being skinned, nor the printers to being fleeced. This argues great obstinacy on the part of eels and printers.

"How is it," said one little Miss to another, "that John's never afraid and I am?" "Because he's got a Roman nose, and feels safe; don't you read, that it has always been said that a Roman knows—no danger?"

CON.—"Why are we like two tailors in the same room," said one young lady to another, while walking with a young man between them. "Ans. Because we have a goose between us." The gallant sloped.

Sheridan once gave the following humorous definition: *Irishman*—A machine for converting potatoes into human nature.







ed, "An Act further regulating banking," was reported a few days since by Fryburg, from the Com-

missioners, which are proposed by this bill are:—

1. That the Commissioners may, of their own accord, suspend or wind up any bank, and which are ad-

dition of payment by any Bank in the event of a resumption of business, a second suspension with-

out an absolute forfeiture of its assets, no Bank shall do any business more than seventy-five

per cent of its assets, if the amount of its assets, exceeds the ratio of July 1, 1843, if it exceeds 6

per cent, but the prohibition effect, until twenty days after the ratio has been exceeded.

2. That the Commissioners may, of their own accord, suspend or wind up any bank, and which are ad-

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7. That the Commissioners may, of their own accord, suspend or wind up any bank, and which are ad-

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N. E. BOUNDARY.—Gov. Davis, of Mass., transmitted to the Legislature of that State, on Wednesday, a message on the Boundary Question, in which he suggested the propriety of further legislation on the subject, to meet any new view of it that may be presented by the coming British Envoy.

# OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 8, 1842.

The dissensions in the whig ranks are daily increasing. The Madisonian, in speaking of Mr. Clay, says, "he has never had an available party. He may be called the hero of an hundred fields, and has been beaten in all. He has run three times for the Presidency, and if all his votes were aggregated, he would still be wanting of a sufficient number to raise him to the high office for which for more than twenty years he has been toiling and striving unsuccessfully."

Mr. Clay's new paper at Washington the "Independent," is publishing a course of articles denouncing Mr. Webster in the strongest terms. We give the following extract as a sample of the manner in which the whig press treat one of their own party. In speaking of the influence of Mr. Webster's private character upon his public conduct, that paper says:

"Supremely selfish and devoted to pleasure, he has been through life, prodigal of what was others, and lavish of his own—*Cupidus animi profusus sui*—and consequently, has incurred numerous obligations, which he has neither the ability to discharge, nor the magnanimity to acknowledge."

"Accustomed for years to adulation, and fond (as Mr. Calhoun once told him) of addressing the galleries, he was by no means prepared to abandon his prominent position in the cabinet, while it could be retained at no greater sacrifice of public honor than he had often before made on occasions of less notoriety. He was poor, selfish, indolent, and accustomed to a tame submission to insult; so that, when he declared, in opposition to every other member of the cabinet, that 'he could see no reason for abandoning his post,' it was a confession of an obliquity of moral vision, neither greater than he had formerly exhibited, nor more astounding than some other developments which are yet to be made."

## PRESIDENT-MAKING.

The following scrap shows how anxiously the Federalists are contriving to set the Democrats to President-making.

PRESIDENT-MAKING.—Extract of a letter from Washington to the New York American:

"There is great talk in the papers about a President making in Congress. The Whigs are very easy on this subject, and have found no necessity yet for asking who shall be their candidate. The Loco Focos, however, are in great trouble about theirs. A large number of Western Loco Focos went to the Globe the other day, and told the Editor he must come out immediately for Dick Johnson as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. They told him if he did not, they would immediately set up a new paper here for that purpose and withdraw their support from the Globe. The Editor begged them to wait a little while, to give him about two months to consider, and that he would then give them a definite answer. Buchanan's friends, too, are rampant. He stands well between Benton and Calhoun, who just serve to nullify each other. The real knowing ones, however, say that Van Buren will be the man after all."

How solicitous the Dartmouth Editor must be to get the popular non of the Democracy to begin at once to pull caps for the Presidency, when he fires writers to fabricate such paragraphs as the above! It is out and out fabrication, for no one syllable of it is true.—Globe.

The Federalists seem to be amazingly anxious lately to get up some division in the Democratic ranks on the subject of President, but we apprehend their efforts will be all in vain. The Democracy for nominating their Presidential candidate shall arrive, and then unite cordially in making and supporting their nomination. The Federalists had better, we think, attend to their own divisions, for they will hardly induce the Democracy to split up for the purpose of keeping them company.—Argus.

A FACTORY GIRL.—A few days since, (says the Newburyport Herald,) there was a girl working at the spindle of one of the establishments at Ware, in Hampshire co., who subsequently taught school, and still later, found her way to the West. She is now the accomplished wife of the able Representative in Congress from Michigan.

[Well, what of it. There are thousands of girls in humble life, in this country, who would fill such stations with true dignity.]—Argus.

COLT'S CASE. No sentence will be pronounced on Colt, until the decision of the Supreme Court is known in regard to the bill of exceptions.

HONORABLE RUMOR IN NEW YORK.—Suspicion is very rife in New York, that a sausage maker named Grabber, has been made away with by his wife and her paramour, and not a few cling to the monstrous idea that he has been eaten up by the customers of his establishment in the shape of sausage!

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says that Judge Thatcher, of Boston, has decided in a recent suit, that in every case where a woman wins two successive winks at a strange man, it may be admitted as reasonable evidence of a desire on her part of further acquaintance with said strange man.

THE LOWELL ROBBERIES CAUGHT.—The Lowell Journal states that two men named Burns and Gallaher, were arrested in that city on Saturday evening 5th, suspected of having been concerned in the robbery of Mr. Chauncey Cook, on Thursday evening. The circumstances which led to their arrest leave hardly a doubt that they are the robbers.

THAT BLANDER.—Hon. Cave Johnson of Tenn. was the member of Congress who assured the editor of the Louisville Journal that the story he had published concerning Daniel Webster on the authority of a Mr. May was true in all its details.—Boston Notion.

Ex-President Van Buren arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last. He received the congratulations of his numerous friends at the house of H. D. Gilpin, Esq. It is understood that he will visit the Chief of the Hermitage, General Jackson, on his return home.

The Argus refutes a calumny, which it says has been busily spread abroad, that it was about passing into the hands of F. O. J. Smith.

A son of the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, has been arrested at Albany for forgery.

Mitchell, the late Congressman and forger, is in Philadelphia, promounging Chesnut street, as bold as a lion, and dressed in all the habiliments of fashionable foppery.

Mr. CLAY.—This gentleman has at last resigned his seat in U. S. Senate. His letter of resignation to the Governor of Kentucky, fixes the 1st of April next, as the epoch of his retirement to the groves of Ashland.

Col. Grogan not dead.—The Lockport Balance contradicts the report of the death of this individual, and says he is now at that village in good health.

## MARRIED.

In Hiram, by Rev. T. J. Tenney, Col. Andrew J. Otis of Stratford, N. H., to Miss Sarah K. Kimball, of the former place.

## DIED.

In this town, 2d instant, very suddenly, of the influenza, Mr. Levi L. Twitchell, aged about 34 years. In this town, 1st inst., Abba, adopted daughter of Mr. G. G. Waterhouse, in the 4th year of her age.

## WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers, is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842.

## Emancipation.

TO whom it may concern.—This certifies that I have this day relinquished to my son LARK D. MERRILL, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself; and I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness:—JOS. PRINCE, HUMPHREY MERRILL.

Turner, February 21, 1842.

## Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

FRANCIS WHITE,

late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the residence of Esther White, in said Dixfield, on the last Tuesday of July next and third Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock on each of those days.

Dated this 1st day of March, A. D., 1842.

THOMAS J. COX, } Commissioners.

ABRAHAM WHITE, }

## Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Store of Ebenezer Drake in North Paris, on Thursday, the thirty-first day of March instant, at one o'clock, P. M. all the right in equity which Gilman Rowe, late of said Paris, Dixfield, deceased, had in the share of his deceased to receive the homestead farm on which he then lived, containing about one hundred and fifty acres of land, and the buildings thereon—the same being subject to a mortgage to Lewis B. Stowell for about fourteen hundred dollars. Also one other piece of land and being parts of Lots No. 25 and 26 in the seventh Range of Lots in said Paris, containing almost thirty-eight acres. Also one other piece of land being part of Lots No. 27 and 28 in the sixth Range in said Paris, containing twenty-six acres the two last pieces subject to a mortgage to a Bizer Andrews for about three hundred and thirty dollars, and also the widow's right of dower. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. For further particulars enquire of

WM. RUSS Adm'r.

Paris, March 1, 1842.

## Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the store of Ebenezer Drake, North Paris, on the 31st day of March 1842, at two o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and interest, which the estate of Antepass Durell, late of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, deceased, has in the "Samuel Dunham farm," so called, in said Woodstock, it being the farm whereon said Dunham lived, at his decease. Also all the right, title, and interest, which said Durell's estate has in the Silas Billings farm, so called, in said Woodstock—it being the same farm whereon said Billings now lives. The above named farms were mortgaged to said Durell, and entire has been made under said mortgages, and possession taken of each of said farms, to foreclose said mortgages. The amount due on said mortgages, is about \$600, on each. Sale is under license from the Probate Court, Oxford County. ASAPH KITTREDGE, Adm'r.

Paris, March 1, 1842.

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS George W. Lane, an indentured apprentice to me, has left my service, &c. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account after this date; and whoever will return said apprentice to me shall receive one cent reward.

Paris, March 1, 1842.

ROBERT GRAY.

## NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son, CHARLES A. V. PUTNAM, a minor, his time to trade and act for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

January 13, 1842.

SAMUEL PUTNAM, Jr.

## Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on the premises in Livermore, in said County, on Saturday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. all the real estate of

ELIJAH WALKER,

late of said Livermore, deceased. Also, Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Bureau, Clock, and wearing apparel. Said real estate is situated on the west side of Androscoggin River, opposite the Village at Livermore Falls, and consists of about fifty acres of land with a good orchard and buildings thereon, (at which will be the place of sale.) Terms made known at the time of sale.

ELIJAH WALKER, Administrator.

Mexico, March 2nd, 1842.

## SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

FRANCIS F. HAINES, Administrator on the estate of Stephen Emerson, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also the petition of Eunice Emerson, widow of said deceased, for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—it was

Ordered, That the said Haines and said Eunice give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

LORING COPELAND, Administrator on the estate of Joseph Cope land, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, it was

Ordered, That the said Loring Cope land give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

AMERICA BISEBE, surviving partner of Simeon Ryerson, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, it was

Ordered, That the said America Bisebe give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

GEORGE FRENCH, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Daniel French, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate, it was

Ordered, That the said George French give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

JOHN PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of Burman Jones, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; it was

Ordered, That the said Prince give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HANNAH ABBOTT, Administratrix of the estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented her petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges, it was

Ordered, That the said Hannah give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HANNAH ABBOTT, Administratrix of the estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented her petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges, it was

Ordered, That the said Hannah give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CALEB SWANN, of Denmark, in said county, having presented his petition praying that Hannah Warren, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren, late of Denmark, deceased, may be empowered to make and execute a deed to sell so much of the real estate situated in Woodstock, in said county, as may be necessary for the payment of the conditions of a Bond given by the said John Warren to said Petitioner before the decease of said John, and from executing which Deed the said John has been prevented by death, it was

Ordered, That the said Swann give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

NATHANIEL O. RYERSON, Guardian of Moses Butterfield, Lunatic, having presented his final account of Guardianship of the estate of said Butterfield—

Ordered, That the said Ryerson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 2nd Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy, LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ARABELLA CARTER, Guardian of Samuel L. Carter, a minor child of Timothy J. Carter, late of said Paris, deceased, having presented her petition for license to sell certain real estate of said Ward situated in Hiram, in said county, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to said Ward, on interest, it was

Ordered, That the said Arabella Carter give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

JOSEPH MERRILL, of Andover, in said county, having presented his petition, praying that the Administrator on the estate of Ignatius Briggs, late of said Andover, deceased, may be empowered to execute an agreement of an agreement entered into between said Merrill and said deceased previous to the decease of said Ignatius Briggs, and from completing which contract to convey said premises to said Merrill the said Ignatius Briggs was prevented by death; it was

Ordered, That the said Merrill give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CHARLES R. LOCKE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel B. Locke, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his petition to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars to enable him to pay the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, it was

Ordered, That the said Charles give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A true copy, GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.



# MISCELLANEOUS.

## LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

We copy the following description of a planter's life in Louisiana, from the Concordia Intelligencer, a lively paper, published at Vidalia, Louisiana:—

A legal young friend has just returned from an eight weeks' rustrication in the parish of Calcasieu, a locality redeemed from the shallow waters of the broad Gulf of Mexico, still on a level with it, without a hillock within its limits as high as a gopher sand-hill. Before we go any further in description, we will tell how we got there. Pass down the river to where the "king of streams" disembogues his multitudinous waters into the jolly punch-bowls of the Gulf. There, at the extremity, seaward of the Southwest Pass, you sail off westward, towards Texas, the moderate distance of two hundred and fifty or sixty miles, when you will come to the lonely and transparent outlet of Lake Calcasieu, flowing over white sands and green grass into the Gulf, that reciprocates the favor by an affectionate interchange of waters every time the tide comes in. This beautiful lake hangs in the middle of the parish, like a huge lobster, suspended by a bright silvery thread, formed by that gentlest of all streams, the Calcasieu, which comes in a straight course from the north part of the parish, to feed the lake of its own name—a lake thirty miles long and five or six broad. In the extreme southwest corner of the parish hangs the Sabine lake, fed by the boundary river which divides the United States territory from Texas. In Calcasieu there are thousands of prairies—one in particular, running centrally, but diagonally, through the parish, called the mammoth prairie, which is sixty miles in length and from one to three miles in width, through and along the centre of which, from end to end, runs the public road, with not a tree to shade it, or a fence to enclose it. Here feed the "bulls of Bashan" by the thousands, and in a large public pasture or domain, amidst the countless swarms of cattle, the rights of property are preserved only by the owners' marks upon their ear, infixed while they are calves, "before their anxious mother know they're out." As for knowing where their owners live, or where they should go and bellow for fodder in case that the perennially green prairie should fail them, they "are all unknowing and unknown."

Those who sail from the Balize need not shudder over the "deep, deep sea," from whose coral-covered depths they are separated only by a plank. Six feet of water is all that can be made any where along the coast, which stretches away from the Southwest Pass, passing the watery Lafourche interior, the Terre Bonne, and Lafayettie, plump into the Calcasieu lake. There is a Mississippi editor who could light his "long nine" cigar, and wade the whole distance; and Porter, of the Spirit of the Times, could do it without wetting the tail of his coat. We come to the inhabitants of this far famed parish. The old French inhabitants are truly "jewels in the rough." Their knowledge, with a few exceptions, extends not as far as N. Orleans. They live in Calcasieu, and live there forever, as the country is too healthy to admit of any decay, save that produced by the wear and tear of centuries. Probably the wealthiest man in the parish is one of these old French creoles, who has once or twice, during a long life, visited the lower part of the city of New Orleans. He believes in his commission merchant, who lives there, and looks upon him as little less than the creator of those articles for which he annually sends, and which inevitably come in a sloop at his bidding. His confidence in his merchant is shown by the fact that in the course of five years, he has loaned him more than \$60,000.

This planter of Calcasieu has three large plantations, and has his mark on more than sixteen thousand head of cattle. He has an only daughter—a daughter of sweet nineteen. Our friend, the lawyer, had designs upon her. He wished, through her, to become joint owner of all those broad lands, those swarms of negroes, and those herds of cattle. He paid a visit. He is good looking, genteel, and speaks elegant French. As he approached the house he saw her sitting in the middle of the room; but as he passed into the passage his quick eye saw her leap from her chair, and rush behind the door which opened into the room in which she had been sitting. He passed in at the door and shut it, thereby bringing the creature full in his view, and completely "cornered." He bowed to her, addressed her in the sugared accents of his French, but all in vain. She answered not. Once more he paid the compliments his gallantry prompted, and looked insinuating. Still was she silent. She had her pretty finger in her mouth—her hair all uncombed, in lovely dishabille—her little (must I say it?) dirty feet all bare, as well as half the handles to them, for the longitude of her dress was laconic. He turned to take a seat, and when he looked again she was gone, and nothing but the gentle image that haunted his enamored memory remained. She fled to the negro quarters like a frightened doe, and all dough was the cake of our friend.

However he gained amends by an invitation to dinner from the lord of such uncounted wealth. The dinner was composed of exactly four dishes; in one were strips of jerked beef, boiled; in another, boiled sweet potatoes; in a third, boiled hominy; and the fourth was corn bread. They had got out of salt in that part of the parish, and therefore the meat was totally fresh, as well as tough as an alligator's caudal extremity. There was neither butter nor milk, although the lord of the manor might have had a thousand cows driven to his doors. But slack! they were six miles off on the prairie; and besides the dear little calves wanted all the milk.

Such a dinner tastes good even in description, and makes my mouth water while I write.—What cannot wealth do in making life luxurious? There staid my friend for two long mortal hours, and yet he saw the dear one frown no more. She is to him a reminiscence.

## MISTAKES.

A man breaks another's head; it was all a mistake. He intended no harm. He undertook to pummel an individual whom he supposed deserved a thrashing, but he in the end found it was all a mistake. He had got hold of the wrong customer. He pounded the one who did not deserve it, and the guilty one escaped.

Holders of bills on banks, which have stopped redeeming them, vainly think to realize the specie for their paper, and expect to rake up the coin from the vaults, instead of hunting, as they might, with much more probable success, for neediness in haystacks, or digging the soil for gold mines.

A man borrows money of you, with the promise that it shall be paid within a certain time.—When that time comes round, you find out your mistake, and discover that no such result happens or is likely to occur.

It is a mistaken notion to suppose that mouths were made for eating, talking, kissing, &c., instead of expressing tobacco juice.

Hands, it is supposed, were made to labor for the benefit of mankind in general and one's self in particular. This is a great mistake. They are intended only to be held in the lap when at home, and to be covered with gloves and held dangling down the side when walking in the street, one to be occasionally lifted to doff the beaver when meeting some pretty lass or valued acquaintance.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the brain was intended for any other purpose than to fill the vacuum which would otherwise exist in the cranium.

Noses are also shamefully abused, being supposed intended as simple heralds of surrounding odors, instead of being dust holes for the depositories of snuff.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a man in any business transaction is willing that you should realize any profit from a bargain.

People sometimes entertain the strange notion that others go to church actually to hear the preacher, instead of taking notes of new fashions and other odd matters around them, as food for chat and scandal in the evening.

A strange notion sometimes gets into a subscriber's head that the publisher of a newspaper expects to be paid for his labors. Nothing can be more absurd.

When an estimable and talented performer takes a benefit, every body goes, under the mistaken notion that he deserves to be patronized. How absurd! when people are constantly coming along who only play six parts at once, and have their names printed in the bills in letters six times as large as they are.

It is very common nowadays for some men to imagine that people of estimable characters can walk about in coats not of the finest texture; a mistake that must put all philosophy to the blush.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the present mild winter will pass away without our experiencing some of the severities which are to be expected during the season.

It is a mistake to suppose that every politician is perfectly pure and disinterested in all his principles and actions.

It is a mistake to suppose that any two people can always think alike upon all subjects, on all occasions.

It is a mistake to suppose the publishing of a newspaper costs either labor or money.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—"Mitheth Y, I come to atk you if you kin lind me your pig pen a few dayth?"

"My pig pen? why, Mr. Fisher, what can you want with my pig pen?"

"I have juth been purchathin thome thwine—two thowth and pigth at conthable sale, and want to put them into your pen."

"Why, Mr. Fisher, my pen won't hold so many pigs as you have! What on airth did you buy them for?"

"I bought them for my own family uibe, madam; and I pin thairin your pen will be thuf- ficiently large for them."

"My pen will only hold twenty-five common-sized ones!"

"Well, if it will hold twenty-five hogth, it will thowth and pigth and pigth!"

"Two thousand pigs! why, it won't hold the twentieth prt of them!"

"Underrhand, me madam! I don't thay two thowthand pigth, but two thowth and pigth!"

"I hear you! two thowthand pigs for a family of six! I think the man's demented—two thousand pigs in that pen! he's certainly crazy!"

"Mitheth Y, I tell you, again, I mean not two thowthand pigth, but two thowth and two pigth!"

"Oh—oh—Mr. Fisher, is that what you mean? my pig pen is at your service, sir."

"I think you, thitherly madam," lisped the relieved Fisher, as he started for the pig pen, in which he soon deposited his "two thowth and pigth!"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Height of modesty.—An old maid blindfolding her lap dog while she disrobes for the night.

Sentiment.—"Behold, my Flora, how glorious nature looks in her bloom! The trees are filled with blossoms, the wood is dressed in its green livery, and the plain is carpeted with grass and flowers."

"Yes, Charles, I was thinking of the same thing. Those flowers are dandelions, and when they are gathered and put into a pot, with a piece of good fat pork, they make the best greens in the world!"

True honor is found in wisdom's path.

A PICTURE.—A fair young girl is leaning pensively on the casement, gazing with a thoughtful brow, upon the scene below. The bloom of fifteen summers tints her soft cheek, and the sweets of a thousand flowers are gathering upon her round lips—the curls cling to a spotless brow and fall upon a neck of perfect grace,—the soft swimming eyes seem lighted by the tenderest fire of poetry, and beauty hovers over her as her own most favored child. What are her thoughts? Love cannot stir a bosom so young, sorrow cannot yet have touched a bosom so pure. Innocence itself seems to have chosen her for its own. Alas! has disappointment touched that youthful heart? Yes it must be so; but hush! she starts; her bosom heaves; her eyes brighten; her lips part; she speaks; listen: "Jim, you dirty fool! quit scratching that pig's back; or I'll tell mar!"

## Prospectus of the State Rights Republican, Journal of Education & Constitutional Reformers.

THEOPHILUS FISK AND MELBAZ CARDNER, EDITORS.

UNDER this title is offered for the patronage and support of the people, a new publication, devoted—as that title indicates—to the defence of the rights and the freedom of the press of the State and of the individual citizen; and to the free and fearless discussion of principles and measures which affect the relations of one to the other; and of both to the Confederation of States.

The conductors of the new paper having long been connected with the public press, in different parts of the Union, a full knowledge of their fitness for the place in which they appear, is already with the people. Of themselves, therefore, they have only to say, that the Democratic faith which with them has passed the ordeal of years of thought and study, has daily grown clearer and stronger by exercise—and this paper, though new to the public, is but the continuation of an effort, to which their whole lives have been and are devoted. For the future, then, they have the highest satisfaction in appealing to the past;—while for the past, they have neither explanation to make nor apology to offer.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have failed. These Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37-1/2 cents.

Wm. H. Hubbard; South Paris, O. H. Paine; North Paris, O. H. Paine; Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, John Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Concord, Joseph Holland, John Henry; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Randolph, Alvin Bolster; Randolph Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Randolph Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Eliam M. Carter, Washington Bray; Randolph Falls, Charles S. Winslow.

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Doct. Samuel Morrill, "Truman Allen," "Jere, Ellsworth," "Timothy Hayles," "Albert Guild."

## CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which I have used for some time, and have just acquired high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

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I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive remedy.

Respectfully yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1831.

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Agents for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:

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TIMOTHY LUDDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

## THE LION OF THE DAY. THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canada is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "In time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of health prepare for the attacks of that deadly lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe the movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are necessary to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Impostition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug or deleterious nature), and adapted particularly to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Biliousness, and Cholera, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarcity, Dropsy, Hysteria, Hay Fever, Catarrhus, Asthma, and Liver Complaint, have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

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TIMOTHY LUDDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

## A NATURAL REMEDY, Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs. However well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE, viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES, by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a persevering use of these pills, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE, because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE, disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been in use for years in the American public; and we can say without fear of contradiction, that the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine is so new, and so great celebrity has been given to it by its intrinsic goodness, than from external advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable laborer, and does not allow an array of cures by medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ill of the flesh" is here to be found. The Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 193 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction, and no longer ago yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, commend them in high terms. These used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are infinitely more tedious, but it was mainly owing to the regularity of their use, and the constant denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicines have as the index of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, (INDIAN PRINCIPLE).

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1830, by Wm. WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania."

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicines. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described, and those who cannot show one will be known as false impostors.